

I happened to be present when General Grant issued the order for the execution of the men from the front, with his own eyes. As soon as the order was given, I went out with one of the sentries, running out of a tunnel in the wall, which they had made for the purpose, followed by a sergeant and thirty men. "Forward, march!" (the chief thief!) They were immediately surrounded by the guards and the officers, the bread was given back to the women, and the men were placed in the guard-house. The next day they were tried by a brigade court-martial, and brought out in a wood near the place for punishment. When the brigade was formed, and the brigade-major had finished reading the proceedings of the court-martial, (read-

al Cranford commenced lecturing both men and officers on the nature of their cruelty, as he said, to the harmless inhabitants, as he called the Spaniards. He laid particular stress on our regiment, who, he said, committed more crimes than the whole of the British army. "Besides, you think," said he, "because you are riflemen, and more exposed to the enemy's fire than other regiments, that you are to rob the inhabitants with impunity; but while I command you, you shall not." Then turning round to the corporal, who stood in the centre of the square, he said, with a stern voice, "strip, sir!" The corporal, whose name was Miles, never said a word until tied up to a tree; when, turning his head round as far as his situation would allow, and seeing the general pacing up and down the square, he said, "General Cranford, I hope you will forgive me." The general replied, "No, sir, your crime is too great." The poor corporal, whose sentence was to be reduced to the pay and rank of a private soldier, and to receive a punishment of one hundred and fifty lashes, and the other man two hundred, then addressed the general to the following effect: "Do you recollect, sir, when you and I were taken prisoners under the command of General Whitelock, in Buenos Ayres? We were marched prisoners, with a number of others, to a sort of a pound surrounded by a wall. There was a well in the centre, out of which I drew water with my mess-tin by means of a cane strap I collected from the men, who were prisoners like myself. You sat on my knapsack—I parted my last biscuit with you. You then told me you would never forget my kindness to you. It is now in your power, sir, you know how short we have been of rations for some time." These words were spoken by the corporal in a mild and respectful accent, which affected not only the general but the whole square. The bugler, who stood waiting to commence the punishment close to the corporal, received the usual nod from the bugle major to begin. The first lash the corporal received the general started, and turning hurriedly round, said, "Who taught that bugler to flog? Send him to drill—send him to drill! He cannot flog—he cannot flog—stop, stop! Take him down—take him down! I remember it well—I remember it well!" while he paced up and down the square, muttering to himself words that could not catch at the same time blowing his nose and wiping his face with his handkerchief, trying to hide his emotion, that was so evident to the whole square. A dead silence prevailed for some time, until our gallant general recovered a little his noble feeling; when he uttered, with a broken accent, "Why does a brave soldier like you commit these crimes?" Then beckoning to his orderly to bring his horse, he mounted and rode off. It is needless to say, that the other man was also pardoned, and in a few days the corporal was restored to his rank.

A SHORT AND TRUE STORY.

Dedicated (without permission) to the exclusive "hard currency" folks, by one who tells it as he saw it.

Sam Stanton, was a true-blue Loro Foe, of the "hard currency" school—catch him taking any other money but hard money. Nothing would he handle but what would, as he said, "jingle on a tomb-stone." Sam had been pretty fortunate in business; and when the period arrived to leave the southern country, and return north for the summer, he sold out and turned all his remaining stock in trade into hard dollars, and took his passage. The first few days out from Mobile our voyage was prosperous; and many a long argument were away the time, on the relative security of "hard money" and "paper money." Ezra Tupper, one of our passengers on board the "Susan and Eliza," was Sam Stanton's main competitor. Ezra had invested his earnings in good bank drafts on the north, and would never accept of anything but his "paper promises." "This is the stuff," says Sam, "that will redeem its own promises any where. No protest for non-payment here," says Sam, holding up one of his bags of dollars, weighing 50 pounds at least, and summing it over as he goes—this is the money—huzzah for Sam Stanton and the Sub-Treasury; and down with the Bank!" Well, on we went, and a few days brought us round the point of the Florida, and by it, and Ping, we found ourselves a little south of St. Augustine, heading northward and homeward. The weather up to this time had been so mild and amiable, and now it began to blow hard and squally; and Captain Corwell looked anxious, and some of the "old salt" no longer began strapping ropes and down over their hats and around their necks; and things seemed "coming trouble." All that night the wind increased, and the Susan and Eliza rolled about like a little boy with a stomach-ache in green apple time. The next morning the wind came strong enough on her to cover a tent pole, and the wind whistled through the rigging, and the salt water splashed up over us as if they did not care a fig for Sam Stanton, Ezra Tupper, the Susan and Eliza, nor anything else, not even the bags of dollars or the flag drafts.

Presently there came a real smashing sea, and the ship rolled and pitched, and the Susan and Eliza rolled about like a little boy with a stomach-ache in green apple time. The next morning the wind came strong enough on her to cover a tent pole, and the wind whistled through the rigging, and the salt water splashed up over us as if they did not care a fig for Sam Stanton, Ezra Tupper, the Susan and Eliza, nor anything else, not even the bags of dollars or the flag drafts.

leak had occurred—and the cry was raised to clear away the "long boat," and then came a scramble. Every body who had anything to save, hurried with it on deck, and up came Sam Stanton with his bags of dollars, and up came Ezra Tupper, sticking a small "wallet" in his breeches' pocket. The boat was by this time alongside; and the captain got a compass from the binnacle, and a bag of bread from the store-room, and the mate rolled along a cask of water, and others brought chunks of pork and beef, and others blankets and pea-jackets, and the boat was soon pretty well loaded. "Now jump in, my boys," says the captain, "and trusting to Providence, let us hope for a safe deliverance." But when we all got in, it was found that the boat was overloaded, and the next thing was to lighten her—and now came the rub. Sam Stanton was sitting on three considerable sized bags in the bottom of the boat, and the captain thought they contained bread, or beef, or some other necessary of life; but on discovering that they contained heavier ballast, he decided at once to lighten ship by throwing them overboard. The parting scene was a sore struggle for Sam Stanton; but over they went, and down they went. Sam looked at Ezra Tupper, and Ezra felt sorry for Sam; and by way of cheering him, said to the Captain, "Now, Captain," says he, "since my friend Sam has made a sacrifice for the public good, I'll do as much; and if you say the word, I'll throw this wallet overboard too—it contains just as large an amount in Bank drafts, as Sam's bags of dollars amount to—and I'd just as leave it as not, for I sent duplicates on by mail before I left, and ordered the triplicates to follow by the mail after, to guard against such a sacrifice as this."

It was no time for a joke; but remembering the spirited arguments we had had on the passage, regarding the relative security of transmitting money by the "credit system," and the "hard money system," I was almost disposed to laugh outright—but poor Sam Stanton looked so streaked. His "hard dollars" had gone to the bottom a dead loss—no matter who owned them—and he had not a word to say. It was concluded that Ezra Tupper should not throw his Bank drafts overboard, as the weight was not material; and it was well he did not, for they served on our landing to procure us means of comfort. We had a tight pull at the oars for a day and a night after leaving the wreck, and got into St. Augustine. Ezra Tupper found a trader who wanted a good draft on the north, and paid him a good premium for one—and he generously supplied our wants out of it; and, upon the whole, we had a merry time of it on our railroads and steamboats. The subject of currency was occasionally introduced—but it was evident that Sam Stanton had got a new wrinkle by the late voyage, and he was heard to say, that "hard currency" was a good thing to talk about in Congress, and at political meetings—but devilish poor reliance on salt water, in a long boat; and if any man ever attempted to humbug him again with that matter, he'd just tell him the story of the voyage he made on board the big Susan and Eliza, Captain Corwell, and if that did not convince him, he might try his luck at it. N. F. American.

THE BITER BITTEN.

A piscatorial lawyer, a short time ago, in the course of an excursion against the finny tribe, was throwing his line in the river Welland, at a village three or four miles west of Stamford, when he hooked a very fine pike. It required some little exercise of skill to get it to land, and the gentleman's exertions were eagerly regarded by a gaping native: he was at length successful, and the gaping fish was laid upon the bank. Hodge expressed his wonderment at the open jaws and sharp teeth of Mr. Pike; and was advised by the lawyer (who was thinking, perhaps, of the many clients he himself had bitten), to put his finger in the fish's mouth by way of an experiment. "Now, now," said Hodge, "but he may just take a grip on my dog's tail if he looks." Seeing the action to the word, he inserted the tip of the dog's tail between the jaws of the pike, which were instantly closed. Away went the dog, and away went the fish, dangling at its tail, to the gratification of the countryman, and to the dismay of the lawyer. The latter raised a shout to stop the thief, and engaged Hodge to stop back his dog; but calling was of no avail—they were soon out of sight, and the fish irretrievably lost to Hodge, but was soon deposited beneath the humble roof of the villager, who left the lawyer endeavoring to catch another fish; but not very well pleased at being snatched by a rustic, who had thus proved himself to be the cleverer conveyance of the two.

The spirit of indomitable courage, in a political party, is one of the sure signs of the excellence of its principles, and the patriotism of those who form its body. Disaster and defeat will happen sometimes to the best causes; but the cause itself is not injured, ultimately, by these reverses. When men know that they are contending for the best interests of the country—for a virtuous and honest administration of its affairs—for purity in the departments of the Government—for a reform of abuses, and the elevation of the most deserving; they may be defeated, but they cannot be prostrated. Even those who triumph over them must respect them. Let no one, then, whatever may be his political partialities, if he knows himself to be honest, and believes himself to be right, ever quit under a temporary defeat. "Heads up!"

Alexander's Gazette.

RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil, Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour O'er every land."

From the American Farmer.

CHINA TREE CORN.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.
Dear Sir: In the last No. of the American Farmer I notice a communication from Mr. E. P. Roberts, on the subject of the productiveness of the China Tree Corn, made as he intimates partly through the wish to defend Mr. Thorburn from the charge of having deceived the public in the above-mentioned corn; as it is likewise in my power to assist him in his laudable purpose, I am induced to give you the following, which you may insert in the American Farmer if you think proper.

About the last of April I planted the grains contained on an ear of China Tree Corn, purchased of Messrs. Sinclair & Co. on a strip of ground that was of ordinary quality, and boned the summer previous for turnips, in parallel rows, two grains and sometimes three in a hill. Its after culture was the same as other corn, only instead of leaving, as Mr. Thorburn advised, all the suckers or branches, I in most of the hills left but two or three, having in no one hill more than five stalks, suckers and all, from the two grains of corn; in some instances there would be two or three lateral branches about midway on the stalk, each bearing an ear. Whilst the corn was tender, I used some of it for the table, and found it very sweet—and on or about the 15th of September it was dry enough for housing, but this I deferred until the 1st of this month, when I found I had 400 good ears of corn, many of them 12 rows, and 11 inches long, besides a bushel of nubbins and inferior ears, from the single ear I had planted. I may say with Mr. Roberts, I am so well pleased with this corn that I intend planting several ears of it next spring.

The "Tuscarora pigs" you procured for me are considered, to give you the words of an old farmer who has seen them, "perfect beauties."

Yours, very respectfully,
J. CARROLL WALSH.

Hartford Co. Md., Oct. 11.

JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq.

Dear Sir: I am a purchaser of the genuine China or Tree Corn grown by Grant Thorburn, of New York, and I feel it a duty, in justification of the high character of Mr. Thorburn, to state to you my trial of this new variety of corn.

I planted my corn on the 8th day of May last, upon soil which is considered our second rate limestone land, much better adapted to the cultivation of the smaller grains. From the field of my corn I am fully convinced that with proper attention this corn will give one hundred bushels to the acre. I speak of it as a crop corn. I have no doubt from a measurement I have myself made of a small piece of ground, that one acre cultivated as Grant Thorburn directs it should be, will turn from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty bushels. Many respectable farmers have examined my corn and pronounced it a superior variety. I have applications to supply agriculturists with the China or Tree Corn, particularly from those who have examined my crop. Individuals purchased last season under the name of Tree Corn, and have been disappointed—to these I would say, it is just to pronounce Grant Thorburn an impostor, not having tried the genuine China or Tree Corn as sold by him.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

W. B. CLARKE.

ACCUMULATION OF MANURE.

Manure is the true source of the cultivator's wealth. Every farmer should tax his wit to the utmost, with a view to the accumulation of this article. He can never have too much of it, and must fail for the want of a competent supply. The barn of corn, will yield its heaps in due proportion to the stock of cattle and horses kept. Sheep, long yarded in winter, will make considerable, and this of an excellent quality. But the big yard is the place to make it in any desirable quantity. It is worth one's while to keep a lot of swine, if for no other purpose than as manufacturers of manure. The yard should be on a stiff subsoil, sloping in the center. It is floored with stone or plank, and has a cover, so much the better, as then neither the sun will go downward, nor the gases upward. The whole strength will be retained. Put into this, through the whole winter season, every thing of a waste vegetable description that you can rake and scrape together. As fast too, as the family makes soap-suds and dish-water, in with every quart of it. Let none of it go clean down. Lay an excellent plan to consult the road side for rich soil and low places for boggy substances, which have been washed down from elevated grounds. Cart this home as so much gained, and let your hogs saturate it with urine. Every load of it will come out next spring so much excellent manure. Go not too, half a dozen times in the course of the summer, with a stout scythe, and mow down all thises before they have blossomed or gone to seed—cut up brakes at a great rate and all unnecessary bushes. Then take your hay cart and load up. Bring the collection home and pile it up outside the yard. Every little while throw a lot of this over to the swine. If you occasionally casters a little corn or oats in the mass, it will do the collection good by producing ferment. A great many loads of the most valuable manure may be made every

year by some care and attention of this sort. Barn yards, also, should be constructed on principles similar to those which we have mentioned for the manufacture of manure by swine. These must, we suppose, be in the open air, whereby much of the gases will escape; still the deposit of much in those yards, made lowest in the centre, will soon become saturated and prove an excellent stimulant to the soil and food for plants.

Maine Cultivator.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

"Have we not heard it predicted (said Mr. Wright, in the Senate of the United States, in March, 1834,) from all sides of this Chamber, that the state banks would be compelled to stop specie payments within a short space of time?"

Most surely Mr. Wright heard such a prediction, and not only in the Senate, but in the House also, and by all classes of the community; and not this prediction merely, but the foreshadowing of all the calamities that have for the last five years harassed and afflicted this People. They were all predicted—announced in tones of thunder—written out, as with a pencil of light, in characters that those who ran might have read. They are doubly on record; first in the warnings of our most experienced statesmen—warnings that live and will live in the printed letter; and again in the melancholy series of embarrassments and disasters under which this country has so long groined. Let any one turn back to the pages which chronicle the debates in our Congress, during the stormy session of 1833-34, and he will find there, in the speeches of Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Binney, a prophetic history of the years that have since elapsed—years of so much individual suffering and so much national calamity.

Then indeed these prophecies were derided and scoffed at by the supporters of Gen. Jackson. They were described as "the results of a bought panic, got up to sustain a corrupt and aristocratic system. It was proclaimed that the state banks were competent to furnish a sound and uniform currency. It was demonstrated to the satisfaction of Gen. Jackson and his profligate supporters, that the "local institutions" could furnish the country with a "better currency" than it had ever before enjoyed. Gen. Jackson promised to sustain the "state banks"—Mr. Wright vouched for the character and ability of the "state banks," and for their perfect competency to discharge all the requisite duties as fiscal agents of the Treasury, and for supplying the people with a sound and uniform currency.

"In January, 1836," said Mr. Adams, in his suppressed speech on the removal of the Deposites, "while the death-blow to borrowed capital was yet ranking in the bosom whence it has since been dealt under the disguise of constitutional scruples against the power of Congress to incorporate a bank, and had not yet matured into a Veto Message, Mr. Gallatin published an essay on the currency of the United States. It has been trumpeted abroad, as one of the grievous transgressions of the Bank, that some thousands of this pamphlet have been gratuitously circulated at its expense. Sir, if it had been honestly read, in the pure pursuit of truth, by the statesmen whether of the parlor or the kitchen, who rule this nation, many an awful foreboding of ruin, many a bitter cry of distress, many a deep and agonizing exclamation of wretchedness, would have been spared to our constituents and to our own ears. No man, with a mere human portion of malignity, or with a my portion short of that of a fiend, could have read that pamphlet, and then rushed braiding on the experiment under which our country now writhes in torment."

The pamphlet referred to by Mr. Adams depicts the evil which followed the first abandonment by the Federal Administration of its duties in supervising the general currency, the increase of state banks, the vast and improvident increase of their issues, their consequent bankruptcies, and the countless disasters which they brought in their train. From the repetition of those disasters in an aggravated form the nation has now patiently suffered for the last five years. We have seen a perpetual series of convulsions, now a little faltering relief, followed only by deeper and more general distress. The predictions which Mr. Wright heard in 1834, from all parts of the Senate, are now a portion of the recorded history of the country.

"As surely as you sit in that chair," said Mr. Webster, addressing himself to Mr. Van Buren, in the Senate, in March, 1834, on the occasion of presenting a petition from the "city of Albany," "or as I stand on this floor, your tendencies, at the present moment, are strong towards 'disorganization, in the time of state securities, bills of credit, separate state currencies, and paper money; and if those tendencies be not reasonably arrested, they will make shipwreck of our highest interests. The charm of a common currency, a common standard of value, a common medium of exchange, is in imminent danger of being broken. Induced by our relinquishment of our own just rights, and the abandonment of our own proper duties and powers, individual states, under an alleged necessity, march on, but without concert or co-operation, to greater and greater control over the currency of the country. I repeat, sir, what I have so often said, and what I believe with the utmost sincerity of conviction to be true, that, unless by wise legislative provisions, enacted by the authority of Congress, we

secure the safety of currency, we are not only in great peril of a paper money system, but we omit to maintain that which is one of the best, the easiest, the most grateful, and the strongest ties of our National Union."

The Administration took the ground that no such currency was requisite; that the isolated state institutions, chartered by twenty-six different sovereignties, regulated by different laws, acting without concert or co-operation, governed by different, and in many cases, conflicting interests, with no common head or direction, could maintain themselves in a solvent condition, and furnish the country with a "Better Currency." What has been the result? As Mr. W. predicted—disorganization, state securities, bills of credit, corporation bonds, and paper money. The control over the common currency has been utterly abandoned by the Federal Government, and we have before us, in one universal suspension, abundant proof of the folly, imbecility, and madness of the councils which have been ascendant for the last ten years in the National Administration.

The whole existing state of things, as far as the currency is concerned, is the necessary, the inevitable, the foreknown and foretold result of the abandonment by the General Government of its legitimate duties. It has been found impossible to maintain a banking system generally sound, in the midst of the conflicting jealousies and interests of state sovereignties, without the co-operation of the Federal Government. But in regard to our present system, not only has that Government abandoned all charge of the currency, but it has waged a direct war upon the state institutions, which it once pledged itself to protect. The Federal Administration has declared "war to the knife" against the banking system. The supporters of the Administration have been unwearied in their efforts to bring about this second suspension. They have deemed it essential to the success of their grand scheme for the concentration of the money power in the hands of the President. More than three months ago, on the evidence of letters of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Benton, and of the infamous declaration of the Globe, we charged upon the Administration the deliberate intention of bringing about the present catastrophe. Unfortunately, very little active and direct interference of the Government was necessary; for it had already prepared the way by its whole financial policy.

All the measures and doctrines of the Administration tend to the abolition of the currency of credit, and the employment of a currency exclusively metallic. If Locofocoism remains in power, it will undoubtedly maintain its struggle for the utter overthrow of the banking system. This is now its avowed object—not reform, but destruction. If the People are prepared for this experiment—if they are ready for a return to the exclusive circulation of the precious metals—if they are satisfied with a financial policy which has overwhelmed us with renewed disaster and renewed disgrace; if they will leave every state in the Union at the mercy of the individual action of other states, there is no alternative but submission, be the consequences what they may.

Before leaving this subject for the present, we would beg of Mr. Wright, when he again takes his seat in the Senate, to make due acknowledgment to the Senators from whom he differed in 1834; and to confess that, contrary to his own repeated assurance, and in spite of his own individual endorsement, the state banks have, within five years, twice verified their predictions!

EXTRACT FROM THE Speech of Mr. Prentiss, at the late Barbecue in Mississippi.

"It is true that in several of the states where elections have recently been held, the Whigs have lost ground, yet they are not dispirited or defeated. It is true that one wing of the army has been overcome in the battle, and has staggered before the furious assault of the foe. Yet, this is not defeat—the battle still rages—the cry is still 'onward,' and foot to foot, and hit to hit, the forces for liberty are still nobly dealt. Let us on to the rescue. The Whigs of Mississippi constitute a *corps de reserve* to relieve the last ground, and roll back the tide of victory. As we hurry to the battle, let us remember that fifteen millions of countrymen are spectators of our deeds. Let us remember that one single soldier in the cause of liberty may possess the power of deciding the fortunes of the day. In this state we have every thing to cheer us. Twice have we met our foes in pitched battle, and twice have their mercenary battalions recoiled from our charge. Were things the reverse, however—were we an unorganized and feeble minority—it would still be the duty of every man to exert himself. Union and perseverance can accomplish astounding results.

Men who struggle in the cause of justice and of truth—who are fighting for the liberty and happiness of their country—should never, never despair! His tore affords cheering evidences of the magic influence of patriotic devotion and unswerving zeal, on the part of weak and dispirited patriots. At one period, whilst Bruce, the heroic chieftain of Scotland, was struggling against the tyranny of England, his army was dispersed—his resources exhausted—and his hopes of success almost lost in a series of appalling misfortune. With a few faithful followers, the sad remnant of a once gallant and victorious army, the leader of the Scots sought refuge and concealment from his pursuing foe in an old dilapidated shed.

Whilst lying there and reflecting up, on this miserable condition and the woes which threatened his country, Bruce spied a little spider in a corner, engaged in weaving its web. He listlessly watched the labors of the industrious insect. Nineteen times it essayed to accomplish its work, and nineteen times it failed. It persevered, however, and the twentieth effort was crowned with success. This humble example inspired the despairing Bruce with new energy. He shook off his lethargy—aroused himself—collected the scattered fragments of his army—gave the banner of liberty once more to the breeze—and upon the plains of Bannockburn, made proud Edward rue the day he attempted the enslavement of Scotland. Let us make Mississippi the Bannockburn of the Union."

Col. Wm. R. Johnson, of Chesterfield county, Va., (the Napoleon of the turf,) being invited to a public dinner, to be given by the Whigs of Southampton on the 2d of October, in Jerusalem, to our friends Messrs. Pogram and Urquhart, and more especially do I thank you for the complimentary way in which you have given it. It would be most agreeable to me to be there; circumstances, however, will make it impossible. But although I cannot attend in person, I shall be with you in soul, heart, feeling, and sentiment, for no man can be more sensible than I am of the horrible and ruinous management of our public affairs, and nothing is more self-evident than that our rulers do not know what to do, or that they will not do as well as they know how, for certainly they do not manage either money, men or measures, because they expend more than twice as much as is necessary to carry on the Government, keep men in it that do wrong, and turn men out of it that do right. Is not this done? Is it manly? Is it statesmanlike? Or what is the love of country? And what is the cure?

None, but other rulers; for if it is wrong to change when we are doing well, it is surely right to change when we are doing badly. So I am for a change; and am, gentlemen, yours always, with sincerest regard, W. R. JOHNSON."

John Randolph used to say that Col. Johnson was one of the shrewdest men in Virginia, and that his opinions were worth more than all the politicians in the state. Alex. Gazette.

Every commercial and financial crisis that occurs, brings to mind the words of wisdom on these subjects, uttered from time to time by Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and the other great lights of the age. The following passage is extracted from Mr. Webster's speech in the U. S. Senate, in May, 1832:

"It is evident to me that the general paper circulation has been extended too far for the specie basis on which it rests. Our system, as a system, dispenses too far, in my judgment, with the use of gold and silver. Having learned the use of paper, as a substitute for specie, we use the substitute, I fear too freely. It is true that our circulating paper is all redeemable in gold and silver. Legally speaking, it is convertible into specie at the will of the holder. But a mere legal convertibility is not sufficient. There must be an actual, practical, never ceasing convertibility. This, I think, is not at present sufficiently secured; and, it is a matter of high interest, it well deserves the serious consideration of the Senate. The paper circulation of the country is at this time probably seventy-five or eighty millions of dollars. Of specie we may have twenty or twenty-two millions; and this principally in masses, in the vaults of the Banks. Now, sir, this is a state of things which, in my judgment, leads constantly to over-trading, and to the consequent excesses and revolutions which so often disturb the regular course of commercial affairs. A circulation consisting in so great a degree of paper, is easily expanded to furnish temporary capital to such as wish to adventure on new enterprises in trade; and the collection in the banks of what specie there is in the country, affords all possible facility for its exportation. Hence over trading does frequently occur, and is always followed by an inconvenient, sometimes by a dangerous reduction of specie. It is in vain that we look to the prodigance of the banks for an eternal security against over-trading."

The directors of such institutions will generally go the length of their means in cashing good notes, and leave the borrower to judge for himself of the useful employment of his money. Now would a competent security against overtrading be always obtained, if the banks were to conduct their disbursements strictly to business paper, so designated, that is, to notes and bills which represent real transactions, having been given and received on the actual purchase and sale of merchandise; because these transactions themselves may be too far extended. In other words, more may be bought than the wants of the community require, on a speculative calculation of future prices. Men naturally have a good opinion of their own sagacity. He who believes merchandise is about to rise in price, will buy merchandise, if he possesses money, or can obtain credit. The fact of actual purchase, therefore, is not proof of a really subsisting want; and of course the amount of all purchases does not correspond always with the entire wants or necessities of the community. Too frequently it very much exceeds that measure.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, October 31.

Acts of kindness among men, however small and inconsiderable in themselves, are the dew which refresh and invigorate the best feelings of our nature. Fortunate are we in having neighbors gifted with a small degree of sociability and generosity, from whom we receive occasionally the most choice productions of their gardens. Mr. Thos. D. Crain presented us a few days ago with an enormous Beet, which exceeded in size a hundred other beets! We will not be more particular in describing its size, lest our Beet should be beaten.

We had scarcely time to express our gratitude to Mr. Crain, when our friend, Mr. A. L. Parks, came trudging into our office, with the same good-natured smile with which he is accustomed to greet us, bearing in his arms a Cabbage of no common size. Mr. Parks and ourself differ very materially in some of our notions on politics, but we had no difficulty in agreeing that this was the largest and best cabbage either of us had seen, except perhaps some in the same patch. It is of the Dutch Flat Head species, weighed fourteen and a half pounds, and measured three and a half feet in circumference.

This is not the first favor we have received from Mr. Parks, and we earnestly hope that Providence will continue to bless him in his labors, and that the productions of his garden may be doubled both in quantity and size. In this instance his present is of the more value, because it affords assurance that though we differ so widely upon many political subjects, that difference is not suffered to disturb our social relations.

The progress of Suspension.—Most of the banks in the city of Charleston have submitted to the necessity of following the example set before them, and have suspended specie payments. At the last dates, however, the Bank of the State of South Carolina, and the Bank of Charleston, still held out.

The news of suspension, it is said, produced great anxiety on reaching Cincinnati. According to the Gazette of that city, there is "ruin either way," to the banks of Ohio. If they suspend, their corporate existence is necessarily forfeited within thirty days; and if they do not, they will be quickly drained of their specie, and the same result will follow. The law of the state is preemptory, that if any bank shall suspend specie payments for a longer term than thirty days in any one year, a writ of sequestration shall be issued, and the effects of such writ be delivered over by the sheriff to the bank commissioners, whose duty it shall be to proceed immediately to collect the debts due the bank, and dispose of its property, and apply the proceeds to the payment of its debts. To the banks of Ohio, therefore, there appears to be no way of escape, except a continued ability to pay all demands in specie, or an immediate special session of the Legislature to modify the law.

From the statements in the Virginia papers, it would seem that the banks of Virginia are not in a much better situation than those of Ohio. By the suspension of specie payments, they have forfeited their charters, and thrown themselves upon the mercy of the next Legislature. This is also the case with the banks of Pennsylvania. How the matter will end, is yet to be seen.

Meanwhile the pressure upon the mercantile and manufacturing class has increased to an unprecedented severity. In New York three and four per cent. and in some cases even five per cent. per month had been given upon the very best paper. Failures had become frequent; some of them very heavy. Lawyers and brokers were reaping rich harvests; but nearly all other kinds of business were at a stand.

The stock of the United States Bank had advanced 2 1/2 per cent. in consequence of a circular issued by the Bank, by which they propose to receive, in payment of their claims, "their post notes, bills payable on demand, or the capital stock of the Bank, at par." Other stocks in New York had declined from 1/2 to 7 per cent.

In a preceding column will be found a very pleasantly told tale of Sam Stanton and his money bags, which we recommend to the attention of the admirers of

the "hard money currency." They can more fully appreciate the beauties of the system, when they are thus presented with some of its practical advantages.

In our first page will be found, a very interesting "Appeal of a Wife and Mother." The tale is no fiction; it portrays in living colors the wretchedness of thousands who have been prostrated in the very dust by the intemperance of those who should have been their support and comfort. Nor is the remonstrance against the retail distributors of intoxicating liquors without just foundation. Moral and sober in their habits, many of them obtain honorable reputes; prosperous in their worldly pursuits, and surrounded with abundance, they are looked upon as enterprising and useful citizens; but how many have cause to lament their existence. Who cannot call to his recollection instances of young men, who entered life full of hope and promise, with a handsome property accumulated by the care and toil of a frugal father; but who, seduced by the enticements held out at these places of resort, have in a few years squandered all their substance, and reduced themselves to hopeless poverty? And, (as more to be lamented because of the many innocent sufferers,) who does not know many instances where the labor of the year has been swallowed up, and the harvest swept away ere the fruit had become fully ripe in the field, by an execution levied for debts accumulated in the dram shop, leaving the family to struggle through the winter in wretchedness and want? These are pressing evils, and the article before us is calculated to lead reflecting minds to consider how they can be best removed.

John Scott, esq. late of this place, has been appointed by the President of Texas, Judge of the second Judicial District in that Republic.

Sub-Treasury Defaulters.—It is stated in the Harri-burg Chronicle, that a Mr. Fritz, one of the bravos who took an active part in the doings of the Harri-burg mob last winter, and who for so doing was rewarded with the office of Collector of Tolls on the eastern end of the Columbia Rail Road, at Philadelphia, has absconded with about fifty thousand dollars of the money of the state. The same paper further states, that the Collector at the western termination, at Columbia, was also a defaulter to the amount of sixteen or eighteen thousand dollars. From these examples it would seem that the state of Pennsylvania is almost as unfortunate as Uncle Sam, in its attempt to carry out the sub-treasury system.

But notwithstanding these untoward results, the Governor appears determined still to act upon the modern "democratic" principle of "rewards," and has appointed Mr. A. Boyd Cummings, another active member of the December mob, to be Collector, in place of the absent Mr. Fritz.

It is stated in the New Orleans Bee, that several ineffectual attempts had been made to fire that city, by a set of diabolical incendiaries who are prowling about the country.

The Merchants' Bank of New Orleans had been robbed of 22,000 dollars, in bank notes. No clue had been found likely to lead to a detection of the robber.

Reassessor Van Rensselaer, one of the generals who cooperated with the "Patriots," so called, in the late disturbance on the Canadian frontier, was recently tried in the Circuit Court of the United States at Albany, and convicted, on a charge of setting on foot a military expedition in the United States against a foreign power. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the county jail, and to pay a fine of 250 dollars.

Warren Superior Court.—At the late term of this court, Judge Saunders presiding, Thomas H. Christmas was convicted of the murder of Richard Davis. This case has excited more than usual interest on account of the standing of the parties and the peculiarly brutal circumstances attending the homicide. The only defence set up was insanity—a step usually resorted to by ingenious counsel, where the crime is palpable, cruel and unprovoked.

MOBILE.—The numerous and terrible losses by fire to which this ill-fated city has been subjected in the brief space of a fortnight, are perhaps without a parallel when its population and extent are considered. There seems to be no doubt that these rapidly successive conflagrations have arisen from design, the application of the incendiary torch having been rendered more sure in its effects, and less liable to detection from the circumstance that a pestilence unusually fatal had caused most of the inhabitants to fly from its ravages, and leave large portions of the city depopulated.

Hardened, indeed, must have been the wretches who, while the pestilence was sweeping off its scores of victims, could nightly kindle the fires of incendiarism among a people already laid prostrate by suffering and grief. The number of fires which occurred between the 28th ult. and the 9th instant inclusive, was eight. The loss of property consumed on the nights of the 7th and 8th is said to be fully twelve hundred thousand dollars, and in the other six, upwards of one hundred thousand dollars were lost, making an accumulated loss but little short of a million and a half of dollars, in the short space of eleven successive days! A very large part of this enormous sum was uninsured.

Melancholy.—On Thursday, David Carpenter, a youth of sixteen, son of William Carpenter, esq. of this county, standing upon the wheel of a wagon he was attending, was unfortunately thrown prostrate upon the ground immediately in front of the wheels. In this position, the whole weight of the loaded wagon passed over the middle of his body, and occasioned him an injury of which he died the next morning. The accident occurred four miles south of this place. *Western Banner.*

Correspondence of the Petersburg Intelligencer.

New York, Oct. 23, 1839.

To-day and yesterday have been two of the tightest days in the money market, that have been known in this city. Money is worth three per cent. a month, on undoubted paper; and, in extreme cases, even four per cent. has been given.

There has been a heavy decline in stocks to-day, excepting the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania. There is a demand for this last, because the bank takes its own stock at par for debts due.

A commercial letter from Boston, received this morning, states that "the pressure there is severe beyond endurance; and if the banks stand, the manufacturers will all fail. No orders are going South for cotton, and it would be impossible to raise money to pay for it. Large amounts of paper are returning, and it is out of the question that it can be taken up and the spindles left in motion."

The Globe says that orders have been given to prepare a sloop of war, and a schooner, with all possible despatch, for cruising on the coast of Africa, in execution of the laws of the United States against the disgraceful traffic in slaves, and for the protection of our lawful commerce in that quarter.

There are three of the electors of Thomas Jefferson yet living in New York. John Woodworth, of New York city; Pierre Van Cortlandt, of Westchester; and James Burt, of Orange. All these gentlemen are staunch Whigs.

When General Jackson became President, there were in certain departments at Washington about 140 clerks and other officers, at an annual aggregate compensation of \$147,000. At the close of his Administration, there were in the same Departments, about 400 clerks and officers receiving annually \$232,000. So much for the economy and reform of the party at Washington.

The gratification of the office holders at the suspension of specie payments may be traced to the fact that now, as during the late suspension, they can make a "handsome penny," by selling the specie checks they receive for their salaries. Specie will perhaps be worth 5, 10 or 15 per cent, and the officers of the government being paid in specie can readily make the exchange for bank notes much to their pecuniary advantage. "One currency for the government and another for the people" is their delight, and so long as they can preserve this state of things they will doubtless do it.

Jewish Day of Atonement.—Wednesday last was set apart by the Jews throughout the world as a day of atonement to afflict their souls and to humble themselves before the God of their fathers, against whom they have greatly rebelled. It is the impression of their teachers and guides, with that of serious Jews in general, that the century upon which they have entered (a. m. 5600 according to their computation, and which was begun last Monday) will be decisive as to their hopes as a nation.

DIED.

In this county, on Wednesday the 23d inst., very suddenly, Mr. JAMES ALLISON, aged 78 years. Mr. Allison was a soldier of the revolutionary war; for more than thirty years he remained an elder in the Presbyterian church, and was an exemplary christian and a good citizen.

Weekly Almanac.

NOVEMBER.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
31 Thursday,	6 42 51	5 12 18
1 Friday,	6 43 57	5 17 17
2 Saturday,	6 44 51	5 22 16
3 Sunday,	6 45 51	5 27 15
4 Monday,	6 46 14	5 32 14
5 Tuesday,	6 47 13	5 37 13
6 Wednesday,	6 48 12	5 42 12

For Sale.

The HOUSE & LOT occupied by the subscriber.
J. D. B. HOOPER.
Chapel Hill, October 2. 92-3w

THE MARKETS.

Raleigh, October 23.	
Bacon,	00 12 1/2 00 15
Beeswax,	00 17 1/2 00 20
Corn,	00 00
Cotton,	00 10 1/2 00 00
Flour,	5 00 1/2 6 00
Flaxseed,	1 00
Fayetteville, October 26.	
Bacon,	00 11 1/2 00 12
Beeswax,	00 20 1/2 00 25
Coffee,	00 12 1/2 00 13 1/2
Cotton,	00 9 1/2 00 11
Corn,	00 55 1/2 00 75
Flaxseed,	1 00 1/2 1 25
Flour,	4 50 1/2 5 50
Feathers,	00 45
Wilmington, October 22.	
Flour,	7 00 1/2 7 50
Rice, 100 lbs.	3 75
Salt, bushel,	00 45 1/2 00 50
" sack,	1 75 1/2 2 00
Sugar,	00 8 1/2 00 10
Newbern, October 23.	
Flour,	7 00 1/2 7 50
Corn,	2 75
Cotton,	0 10 1/2 0 11
Petersburg, October 25.	
Cotton,	00 11 1/2
Wheat,	1 25 1/2 1 32
Tobacco,	5 00 1/2 7 25

Notice

To House Carpenters.
THE repairing of the Harri-burg Meeting House, will be let to the lowest bidder, on Saturday the 31st day of November next, at the meeting house. A description of the work can be known by applying to George A. Moberg, at Moberg Hall.

JOSEPH BASON,
JAMES JOHNSTON,
STEPHEN GLASS,
SAMUEL KERR,
GEO. A. MEBANE.

October 29

NEW GOODS.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE beg leave to tender our thanks to our friends and patrons, for the very liberal encouragement received at their hands, and hope, by diligent attention to business, and with a good assortment of Goods at low prices, still to receive a portion of their patronage.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS.
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Brown do.
Invisible Green do.
Grey do.
Oxford Mixed Cloths, for Over Coats,
Drab do.
Pilot do.
Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Janes,
Plaid and Plain Linseys and Kerseys,
White, Red, Yellow and Green Flannels,
Whitney and Duffel Blankets,
Green Mackinaw and Colored ditto.
French and English Merinos,
French, English and American Prints,
Muslin de Laine, Circassians,
Black Satin Levantine,
Black and Blue Black Bombazines,
Black Italian Lustring, Gros de Rhyme,
Gros de Swiss, Pou de soi, and Mattona SILKS,
French worked Capes and Collars,
Broche, Thibet, and French Blanket Shawls,
Thibet Wool, Chinelle, and Prussia Handkerchiefs,
Bunnet Ribbons, Laces, &c. &c.
Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hats, Fur, Cloth, and Seal Caps,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Castings, Cutlery and Hunt's Cast Steel Axes,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, White Lead, &c. &c. &c.
And many other articles too numerous to mention. **CALL AND SEE.**
PARKER & NELSON.
October 29.

Shoes! Shoes!!

PARKER & NELSON
HAVE just received
400 pair of Men's Shoes, assorted.
300 do. Men's do.
150 do. Misses' and Children's do.
Also,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.
October 29.

Cast Iron Ploughs.

STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale, **PLOUGHES** of various sizes, with extra points, &c. from the factory of C. H. Richardson, near Milton, N. C.
The following certificates will show the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.

CERTIFICATES.

We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into this state and Virginia by **Jeery & Richmond**, and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance, and the small expense of the cast point, which we think preferable, on account of its convenience and trifling cost, to any other kind of point we have ever used.

WARNER M. LEWIS, Caswell county, do
STEPHEN DODSON, do do
GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Person do
WILLIAM IRVINE, do do

I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Ploughs, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.
THOMAS M'GEEHEE, Person county.
October 10.

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

Lemuel Lynch, respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

Gentlemen's Gold LEVERS, plain and extra jeweled.
Ladies' ditto.
Silver Levers, English and French Watches,
Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals.
Fine Gold Guard Chains.
Gold Seals and Keys.
Miniature Cases.
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings.
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings.
Silver over-pointed Pencil Cases.
Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted.
Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.
Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Keys.
Shell and Tin Music Boxes.
Fine Rodgers' and Wostenholme's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality.
Silver Thimbles, Money Purses, and Pocket Books.
Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes.
Silver Plated Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays.
Britannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pistols.
Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of watch materials, he is prepared to repair watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months. Orders punctually attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me individually, and as Executor of my Father's Estate, and as Trustee of Mrs. Ann L. Davis, are requested to make payment immediately; as the time is at hand for closing the business of said estate, and delay is out of the question.

WILLIAM CAIN.

September 30.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of October 1839, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

John Bain
Yancy Bailey
Harriet M. D. Bilbo
John Cloud
Emily de Courcy
James H. Christie
Wm. G. Charlton
Richard S. Cox
Richard Cole
James R. Cole
William B. Dillard
Eliza Davis
Matthew Durham
Reuben Dick
Samuel Forsythe
Thos. J. Fowler
Jacob Gates
Wm. Gattie
Green B. Gilbert
Merritt Haycock
Durham Hall
Ezekiel Bailey
E. J. Hooper
Wm. H. Hall
E. W. Humphrey
Martin A. Jackson
Henderson Jackson
James S. Lewis
Robt. J. Jellies
Miss F. A. Johnston
Sary Koss
John Kelly
Henry S. Lloyd
James L. Long
L. H. Long
John A. McLannan
David J. Freeman
Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are authorized.
THOS. CLANCY, P. M.
October 2, 1839.

THE BROTHER JONATHAN.

OUR weekly paper, of the above title, was never in so flourishing and prosperous a condition as its counterpart at this moment. On Saturday next it will be issued, and a sheet double the size of which it is usually printed. The recent accession of two of the valued contributors to the Evening Tattler, and the Brother Jonathan, can have no possible influence over our circulation. On the contrary, we have now upon these papers a strong, or at more correct editorial force than ever before. The two gentlemen who have retired having been succeeded by four others well known as the able editors of, and most successful and popular contributors to, some of the first periodicals of the country—among whom are those who have been mainly instrumental in giving these publications the character they now possess. The proprietorship, direction and management of these papers is, and has been from the first, exclusively in the hands of the undersigned.

This explanation has been rendered necessary by the endeavors which have been made up on the part of a new concern, just started in this city, to imitate, and identify the latter with the Brother Jonathan and the Evening Tattler.

J. G. WILSON.

New York, October 14.

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, executor of the late William Kirkland, deceased, with the view to a settlement of the estate, will, on Wednesday the 6th of November next, at the late residence of the said deceased, offer for sale to the highest bidder, the following property, to wit:

The tract of land, the residence of the said deceased, containing about 500 acres. One tract known as the Ray tract, adjoining James V. Williams and others, containing about 345 acres.

Lot No. 44, in the town of Hillsborough, upon which is a Blacksmith's and Hatter's shop.

A part of Lot No. 2, also in said town, upon which there is a Store House in good repair and well situated.

One other Lot, No. 170, unimproved, in the new part of said town, adjoining William Cain and others.

Alt. Nine Negroes, some of them very likely.

The crop of Corn, Fodder, Wheat, Oats, Hay, &c.

All the Farming Utensils, Wagon and Gear; Household and Kitchen Furniture; the stock of Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Cows.

Terms of sale—for the real estate, one, two and three years, with interest and approved security; for the negroes and other property, nine months, with approved security.

The subscriber will further sell, to the highest bidder, in the town of Hillsborough, on Thursday the 7th of November, the following valuable property, to close the concerns of William Kirkland & Son, and William Kirkland & Co. to wit:

The Store House in which the subscriber is now doing business; and

The Tan Yard, Tanning implements of every kind, stock of Bark on hand, all the stock of Leather, tanned and in the progress of tanning, the stock of Hides, &c.

Also, three valuable Negroes attached to the yard.

Also, one unimproved Lot, south of the Tan Yard, it present rented to Cad Jones, jr. eq.

Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN U. KIRKLAND.

September 18.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his two Tracts of Land, situated in a fine neighborhood on Dan River, Rockingham county, North Carolina. The Mount Pleasant Tract contains 1700 acres, six or seven hundred of which is cleared, with about one hundred acres of river low grounds, also a new and commodious dwelling, with all the necessary Out Houses, fine Garden, well selected Orchards, excellent Water, and a first rate mill rent. The Danbury place contains 1000 acres, of which five hundred are under fence, with about one hundred and twenty five acres of Creek and River bottom. These lands are well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco; and for beauty of situation, and purity of atmosphere, are unrivalled in the state.

Persons wishing to see the place will apply to Mr. Rawley Galloway, who will take a pleasure in showing the premises.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

October 1.

The Raleigh Register, Edenton Gazette and Danville Reporter will publish the above two months, and forward their accounts to D. W. Henderson at Milton, North Carolina, for settlement.

Flax-Seed and Oil.

THE subscriber gives ninety cents per bushel for Flax-Seed, delivered at his Mills, six miles east of Hillsborough, where he generally keeps a supply of Oil for sale.

He also expects shortly to put up a first rate COTTON GIN, for the accommodation of his friends and customers.

ALLEN BROWN.

September 11.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

August Term, 1839.

Just Moring vs. David S. High.

Original Attachment levied on real estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isaiah S. High, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; he is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant that unless he be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, and reply or plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, Clerk.

Price adv. \$4 50.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

August Term, 1839.

James H. Cole vs. C. B. Cole.

Original Attachment levied on real estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Carlton B. Cole, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; he is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant that unless he be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, and reply or plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, Clerk.

Price adv. \$4 50.

SALT.

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Liverpool and Ground Alum SALT, for sale by the sack or bushel.

PARKER & NELSON.

September 4.

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, a bright roan HORSE, with a white blaze about five feet two inches high. Said horse left me at Cedar Grove on the 13th day of September. Any information respecting said horse will be thankfully received.

YANCY BAILEY.

September 23.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.



From Blackwood's Magazine.
HOPE.

If Hope be dead—why seek to live?
For what besides has life to give?
Life, Youth, and Love, and Beauty, too,
If Hope be dead—say! what are you?

Life without Hope? Oh, that is not
To live! but, day by day, to rot,
With feelings cold, and passions dead,
To wander o'er the world, and tread
Upon its beauties, and to gaze,
All vacant, o'er its flowery maze;
O'er that which is the life? then say—
"Who lives when Hope has fled away?"

Youth without Hope? An endless night,
Trembling which have felt the cold spring's blight,
The lightning's flash, the thunder's strife,
Yet pine away a weary life,
Which older would have sunk, and died
Beneath the strokes their youth defied—
But, curst with length of days, are left
To rail at Youth of Hope bereft.

Love without Hope? It cannot be,
There is a vessel on sea—
Decease and sailless as despair,
And know—this hopeless Love floats there.

And Beauty too—when Hope is gone—
Has lost the ray in which it shone!
And seen without this borrowed light,
Has lost the beam which made it bright.
Now what avail the silken hair,
The angel smile, and gentle air,
The beaming eye, and glance refined—
Faint semblance of a pure mind—
As gold dust, sparkling in the sun,
Points where the richer strata run?
Alas! they now just seem to be
Bestowed to mock at misery;
They speak of days long, long gone by,
Then point to cold reality,
And with a death like smile, they say—
"Oh! what are we when Hope's away?"

Thus Life, Youth, Love, and Beauty too,
When seen without Hope's brightening hue,
All high in misery's saddest tower—
"Why seek to live, if Hope be gone?"

JERUSALEM.

The present city, with its churches, mosques, houses, gardens, and fortifications, lay extended immediately below, and the eye took in at a bird's-eye view, every house and street, and almost every yard of ground. The scene was certainly very imposing, and the appearance of the city, with its domes and cupolas, and the minarets of the mosques, is, from this point of view, quite magnificent. The first objects which strike the eye are the two magnificent mosques occupying the site of Solomon's Temple. The one on the north side is the celebrated mosque of Omar; that on the south is the Mosque El Akrá. They are close to that portion of the city walls which immediately borders on the Mount of Olives; and with the courts, porticoes, and gardens attached to them, they occupy a fourth part of the whole place, and present a most imposing appearance. The town rises gradually above these, and the most prominent object beyond is the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, with its two domes of striking aspect; the one being white, and the other almost black. Here and there a lofty tower or a tapering minaret rises above the gloomy stone houses of the natives. Of these the lofty tower or minaret said to be built on the site of the house of Pilate, with its galleries and Saracenic decorations, appears most prominently to the eye, and the minaret of Ben Israhel, of the Seraglio, and the one said to be placed on the site of Herod's palace. Most of the private dwellings were covered with iron domes, and my intelligent cicerone pointed out to me the different churches and convents, and a long range of stone buildings surrounded by small cupolas, which he said was a college of dervishes. Altogether the city, as seen from the summit of the Mount of Olives, may be ranked as one of the finest of Oriental cities in its external aspect. A long line of battlemented walls, with their towers and gates, extends the whole way round the town, and a few cypresses and other trees throw up their leafy branches, and the porticoes and gates of the mosques. After the surprise and admiration which this prospect at first naturally excites has subsided, the bare, rocky and desolate aspect of the surrounding country, and the solitude and silence of the city itself, most forcibly attract the attention. "Neither in the streets, at the gateways, nor along the rocky mule tracks leading therefrom, is there a sign of life or animation. Some solitary woman, with her water pitcher, climbing the craggy eminence, or more slowly moving pilgrims, are alone seen. The eye, on a closer scrutiny, discovers large tracts of open and waste ground within the walls, and many a ruined house and dilapidated building. There is none of the bustle and animation ordinarily perceptible about a large town. No moving crowds traverse the public thoroughfares; the air strives in vain to catch the noise and hum of a large city, for such it appears to be—a strange and sad spectacle. "The noise of the whips, and the noise of the wheels, and of the prancing horses, and of the jingling chariots," are no longer heard in Jerusalem. If we search for some carriage road, or great public thoroughfare leading from the provinces into the city, we shall discover nothing beyond a narrow rocky mule path winding along the valley, and among the opposite precipitous elevations. We see no luxuriant foliage and verdant gardens watered by running streams, as at Na-

plous, and at Damascus, and at many other places to the northward; but on all sides bare rocks rear their sharp and craggy points, and a few wandering zig-zag paths lead between them. Every where around the city is extended a wild and solitary country, and to the eastward the eye ranges over the summits of bare arid elevations, and at last rests on the lofty and majestic ridge of blue mountains bordering the Dead Sea. Here on the summit of the Mount of Olives, we may legitimately indulge in the varied associations and recollections which the surrounding landscape is so eminently calculated to draw forth. Here, undisturbed by the doubts which must invade every mind with regard to the identity of the different sacred places pointed out below, we can leisurely survey the whole prospect, and take in at a glance the theatre of the great events in the Jewish history, and of all the interesting circumstances attending the close of our Saviour's life.

On that consecrated enclosure immediately beneath our feet, once stood the gorgeous temple of "the wisest of kings," and in place of the clear deep chant of the muezzin, which is the only sacred music now heard proceeding from the spot, once issued the sublime sounds of praise and thanksgiving to the one true God, which accompanied the solemnities of the Jewish worship, when "the Levites, which were the singers, being arrayed in white linen, having cymbals, and psalteries, and harps, and with them an hundred and twenty priests, sounding with trumpets, were as one, to make one sound to be heard in praising and thanking the Lord, when they lifted up their voice with the trumpets and cymbals, and instruments of music, and praised the Lord, saying, For he is good: for his mercy endureth forever."

Metropolitan Magazine.

A MOTHER'S INSTRUCTION.

The following quotation from an address of the Principal of the Flushing Institute, the Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg, should be laid to the heart of every mother: "We are often asked, 'What kind of boys do you want?' To this question, too, the theory of our institution furnishes an answer. Give us such boys as have been blessed with the instructions of a pious mother. This is a qualification for which no substitute can be found on earth. Never would we despair of the child who has been used in infancy to hear the precepts of heavenly truth inculcated in the accents of maternal love. Truths thus instilled live for ever in the memory. They are interwoven with all the sensibilities of the soul. They are the fortress of conscience; not impregnable, it is true, but indestructible. They furnish the mind with chords which in later life seldom fail to vibrate to the touch of faithful exhortation. They are an inexhaustible spark, which, after being seemingly smothered under a heap of corruption, may be fanned by the breath of friendly and spiritual counsel into the pure and genial flame of piety. The child of a mother's prayers, said St. Augustine, (and may we not believe it?) is never lost. It is those children who have been dedicated to their Maker under the auspices of a pious and vigilant mother, whose education we should esteem it a happy and useful vocation to continue. While on the other hand, we should deem it an act of temerity equally hopeless and presumptuous, to become responsible for the youth in whose mind a mother's voice was connected with no other association than those of apathy to religion and devotedness to the character and frivolities of the world."

MOSES are no security against outward accidents and contingencies, find hath placed man in this world, in the midst of many hazards and evil chances, which fall not under any certain rules, but that of divine foresight and providence. To these the rich man is as liable as the poorest beggar. A fire or stone may as soon fall on and crush the rich man's head as the vilest peasant; the rich man stands on no better legs, and hath no other arms, than the poor man, and he may, and as often doth, need the surgeon to cure his broken leg or arm. He that is clothed in purple is thereby no more secured from a sudden blast of lightning than a man in rags. In the time of war and public calamity, the rich man generally fares the worst of all, and is exposed to plunder, rapine and violence; whilst the poorer man is overlooked, and his obscurity is his greatest security and safety.

THE LOST BOY.

The following interesting fact is related by Rev. J. H. Stewart, in his account of the wreck of the Hallsay Castle. "Amidst the almost overwhelming distresses, involving in one general calamity, men, women, children, and even tender infants, it is a relief to the heart to turn for a moment to some special work of disinterestedness. I am sure, my very dear friend, the following incident, related to me by the father of the boy, will deeply affect you. He was near the help with his child, cradling his hand, all the waves rolled over the quarter deck, and taking with them several persons who were standing near them, it was no large safe to remain there. The father took the child in his hand, and ran towards the shrouds, but the boy could not mount with him. He cried out, therefore, 'Father! father! do not leave me!' Not finding that his son could not climb with him, and that his own life was in danger, he withdrew his hand. When morning came, the father was conveyed on shore with some other passengers who were preserved, and as he was landing he said

within himself, 'How can I see my wife, without having our boy with me?' When, however, the child's parent let go his hand, his heavenly Father did not leave him.

He was off the deck, but happily clung to a part of the wreck on which some other of the passengers were floating. With them he was miraculously preserved. When he was landing, not knowing of his father's safety, he said, 'It is no use to take me ashore now I have lost my father.' He was, however, carried, much exhausted, to the same house where his father had been sent, and actually placed in the same bed, unknown to either, till clasped in each other's arms. When we read the interesting fact, regarding this poor ship boy, let us remember the words of David, 'When my father and mother forsake me, then the Lord taketh me up.'

Ploughman in Ireland.—The most ludicrous of all human objects is an Irishman ploughing. A gigantic figure—a seven foot machine for turning potatoes into human nature, wrapped up in an immense great coat, and urging on two starved ponies with dreadful imprecations and uplifted shillala. The Irish crowd discerns a coming perquisit, and is not inattentive to the proceedings of the steers. The furrow which is to be the depository of the future crop, is not unlike either in depth or regularity, to those domestic furrows which the nails of the meek and much injured wife plough, in some family quarrel, upon the cheeks of the deservedly punished husband. The weeds seem to fall contentedly, knowing that they have fulfilled their destiny, and left behind them, for the resurrection of the ensuing spring, an abundant and healthy progeny. The whole is a scene of idleness, laziness, and poverty, of which it is impossible, in this active and enterprising country, to form the most distant conception; but strongly indicative of habits, whether secondary or original, which will long present a powerful impediment to the improvement of Ireland. Rev. Sydney Smith.

The greatest things, and the most praiseworthy that can be done for the public good, are not what require great parts, but great honesty.

DRY GOODS.
Just Received
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.
Just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:
A Large and General Assortment of
Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets, FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS, PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS, Black & Coloured Silks, &c. &c. &c.
ALSO
Hardware and Cutlery, Shot Guns, Hats, and Shoes, Bonnets, Crockery, Cotton Yarn, School Books, Stationery, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

Fashionable Tailoring.
NEW SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS.

Mr. Robert F. Wrenn.
Would respectfully return thanks to the numerous public who have patronized his shop, and inform them that he has just received the latest and most improved Spring and Summer Fashions, and is well prepared to execute work to his taste.

SUPERIOR STYLES.
Promising despatch, neatness, and durability. All points will be attended to in the most judicious manner. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him a call. It is his disposition to receive orders of prompt, or to do all orders in the time, and to the satisfaction of all.

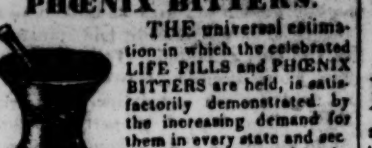
His Shop is directly opposite the Post Office, and two doors above the Farmer's Hotel.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.

Charles W. Mason, vs. E. J. Woods, &c.
Petition for Legacy.
[The undersigned, in satisfaction of the Court, that James Wortham, Susan Wortham, William H. Wortham, Mary Wortham, John Wortham, and Sidney P. Wortham, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said James Wortham, Susan Wortham, William H. Wortham, Mary Wortham, John Wortham, and Sidney P. Wortham, appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, and plead, answer or demur, their petition will be heard as parties, and taken pro confesso, as regards their claim.]
JOHN TAYLOR, Clerk.
Filed July 24, 1839. 87-6w.

Moffat's Life Pills, AND PHENIX BITTERS.



THE universal estimation in which the celebrated LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every state and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are everywhere offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some person will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known any person be informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic diseases, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, acrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt-rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed of the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and febrile obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of coolness in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a small dose at the next hour of bed time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy, if taken in proportionate quantity; and persons retreating to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will find with the rapidity and consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and with cerebral inflammation, however critical, will yield to the former to small and the latter to large doses of the Life Pills; and so also hysterical affections, hypochondriacism, irascibility, and very many other varieties of the Neurotic class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the Life Pills. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 367 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For further particulars of the above Medicines see the "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies each box and bottle, a copy may also be had on application to the Agent, J. H. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York. French, German, and Spanish directions, can be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.
Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may all be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

The above medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder—where a constant supply will be kept.
D. HEARTT, Agent.
May 5. 86-

CARD.—TO THE PUBLIC.
AMOUNT of bodily and mental misery arising from a neglect of small complaints is incalculable, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that a strict attention to the least and most trifling bodily infirmities should be had; for diseases of the body in their first stage, the most trifling, may be cured by the use of MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES, in every instance where they have been thoroughly used, have TRIUMPHED OVER DISEASE in almost all its diversified forms. The salutary effects of the Life Medicines have, in fact, been so universally experienced, that in the short space of three years, they have become fully established as the most easy, safe and perfect mode of treatment ever offered to the public.

It is unnecessary, here, to state the facts to recapitulate all the reasons which have induced him to arrive at this conclusion. It is sufficient for him to say, that the direct testimony of his fellow citizens who have been cured by the use of the Life Medicines, will fully beget in any man who may feel disposed to call at his office, 367 Broadway. He has there on the several shelves and letters, respectfully procured by his patients, the receipt and personal affidavits of the most respectable persons, all of which have given him more pleasure than all the praise which the East could confer.

The reader may not perhaps be aware, that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator Mr. John Moffat. When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the flour part of the city, and having exhausted, and employed a number of the most skillful physicians, he, after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to prepare for the use of the Life Medicines, in preparation which he now offers to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was unparalleled in the history of Medical experience; and he immediately determined to offer to the world a Medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands, and has indisputably proven their intrinsic merit.

The LIFE MEDICINES can be taken with safety by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and the delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because by their prompt and proper action upon the secretions of the system, and their assimilation with and purification of the blood, they clear the system of all bad humors, quiet all nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

For full particulars relative to the various diseases and modes of treatment with the Life Medicines, the reader is referred to the Good Samaritan, published gratuitously by W. B. Moffat, 367 Broadway, in which are also published a selection from numerous flattering and congratulatory letters received the past few months.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, are sold wholesale and retail by W. B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York, to whom all letters must be directed post paid.

The above Medicines may be procured at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.
D. HEARTT, Agent.
August 1. 87-

UNION HOTEL,



HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MARY A. PALMER & SON respectfully tender thanks to their friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them; and would inform the public that they have put themselves to considerable pains and expense in repairing and fitting up their establishment, that stronger inducements may be offered for public patronage.

Due attention will be paid to their Tables, which shall be furnished with the best the market can afford.

Their Bar will be supplied with Liquors of the best quality, and Ice in abundance.

Their Stables will be supplied with abundant provender and careful attendance.

The travelling public are invited to give them a call, and they are assured that every exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

Two or three families can be accommodated with board and good rooms.

The Raleigh Standard will insert the above three weeks. 75-

UNIVERSITY.

THE Steward's Hall, at Chapel Hill, will be vacant after the 1st day of January next. The occupant will be expected to board all such students as may apply, at a price not exceeding eight dollars per month, payable in advance. He is allowed the use of the premises free of rent, and to use the decaying timber in the neighboring forest for fire wood. The Buildings are in good order, and have appurtenant a garden and field of about fifteen acres.

Applications can be addressed to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of November next.

CHAS. MANLY,
Secretary to Board of Trustees.
Raleigh, September 14, 1839. 86-

A FRESH SUPPLY OF Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR

AS the pleasure to inform the public, that she has just received a large supply of articles in her line, among which are, Candies, Nuts of various kinds, Preserved Sweetmeats, Raisins, Currants, Dates and Prunes, Oranges and Lemons, Cocos Nuts, Segars of various kinds, Toys for Children, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention. The Fruit and Nuts are of the last year's crop, and of excellent quality. 73-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.

Hastings Poe vs. Elijah Graves.

Original attachment, levied on a tract of land, appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elijah Graves, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant that unless he be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, and reply or plead to said writ, judgment by default will be entered against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, Clerk.
Filed July 24, 1839. 86-6w

PROSPECTUS OF THE Hillsborough Recorder,

PUBLISHED BY D. HEARTT.

SINCE the enlargement of the Recorder, considerable accessions have been made to the subscription list, and the Editor has been encouraged to hope that he was about to receive such an amount of patronage as would not only compensate him for his arduous and unceasing labors, but enable him further to improve the appearance and add to the usefulness of his paper. But to realize this hope, the active assistance of his friends is required. He has perfect confidence in the justice of the cause and the soundness of the principles which he advocates; and having truth for his polar star, he has neither wavered nor faltered, even in the darkest hour. He believes that the entire Whig party are actuated by the same purity of motive, and in their determination to preserve and diminish their high privileges, are animated by a zeal not less fervent than his own. The rich legacy which was won for us by the active hands and straight arms of the Whigs of the Revolution, the Whigs of the present day know can be preserved only by untiring vigilance and jealous guardianship. Unity of principle and feeling is calculated to produce unity of action; the Editor of the Recorder therefore trusts, that all true-hearted Whigs will co-operate with him, by assisting in the extension of the circulation of his paper.

Those of his fellow citizens who differ with the Editor on some of the questions of general policy, are assured that in the discussion of all political subjects, he will endeavor so to constrain himself as

"Nothing to excite, Nor set down aught in malice," but in truth and soberness to do justice to all parties. A large portion of the columns of the Recorder will be devoted to entertaining Miscellaneous, Moral Essays, Agriculture, and articles of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence; and amid this variety it is hoped that all will find matter to amuse and instruct.

The terms of subscription to the Recorder are as heretofore—two dollars and fifty cents in advance, or three dollars at the end of the year.

July 3. 87-

Bonnets and Shoes.

THE subscribers have just received an additional supply of Bonnets and Shoes, which, with their former stock, comprises a General Assortment.
PARKER & NELSON.
May 14. 70-

Mattresses.

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.
July 34. 80-

Choice Liquors, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,

Superior Cognac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Rum,
Madeira,
Port,
Malaga,
Muscat,
Claret,
London Brown Stout
Pale Ale,
Irish Whiskey,
Lemon Syrup,
Lime Juice,
Lump Sugar.

The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made CARRIAGES and Large and Small ROAD WAGONS.

THOS. D. CRAIN.
August 7. 84-

NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE subscribers having opened a Store in the well known house, formerly occupied by Col. Shields, on Churton street, one door below the Post Office, are now receiving a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

of almost every description, which will be sold as low as they can be offered in this market; we will not say lower, as premises are of little avail, but hope our friends, and those wishing to purchase, will examine our stock previous to buying elsewhere, and let our actions speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Persian Cloth, Bombazines, Crape Camlets, French, English and American Prints, Printed LAWNS and MUSLINS, Black, Blue-Black, and Coloured Silks, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Hardware and Cutlery, Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Bonnets, Cotton Yarn,

Castings and Scythe Blades, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, White Lead, &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see.

PARKER & NELSON.
April 18. 66-

GOELICK'S Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has proved a most astonishing cure in the Consumption, and other diseases of the Lungs, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Harrisburg Post Office, Orange County.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.
March 13. 61-51

FARMER'S HOTEL,



Mr. Richardson Nichols

Has taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner. Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office. Regular orders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 1. 31-

Boarding House.

A few regular boarders can be accommodated with the subscriber, at the old stand of John Fogleman, deceased.

Persons calling there will also be accommodated with board and work.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.
February 14. 60-

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S Invaluable OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumors, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Itch, Eruptions, Blisters, Whitlows, and a most efficient remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.
September 8. 32-

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS PER SEMESTER, PAID IN ADVANCE. Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A deduction of 34 per cent will be made to advertisers at the year.